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USEFUL EYE INFORMATION BY DR. G. W. STONE.

School Patrons Will Do Well By Reading This Article and Taking Useful Advice Given--Question of Vital Importance.

MUCH BENEFIT TO BE DERIVED THEREFROM.

As school time has come again, I thought I would say a few things of vital importance to the teachers and parents in regard to their children's eyes. It is an open question as to whether the eyes of many children are equal to the demands of civilization. When we consider the age of the world and then the development of modern printing and its use in schools, we feel that it is going to take many thousands of years before all eyes will be fully altered to fit the continuance of present school conditions. Fine print and sewing are bad enough, especially, when they are made apart of a Kindergarten course. But when we add to this musical notes, written in small type it is not at all strange that eyestrain should be prevalent.

In care of books used in school there has been a steady improvement which has, however, for economical reasons, not yet gone for enough. Every school book should be in large type, well spaced with narrow columns and not on glazed paper. This will reduce the strain on the vision to the lowest point. But the reform should not stop there. There is the question of desks. Each child should have a desk to fit him or her and these are to be had in the market. Some schools use them. Where the desks do not fit, then the body not being properly supported, the muscles begin to droop. The child to be comfortable, comes to near to his work and eye troubles are the results. In other cases however, weariness of the effort is the main point and the child ceases to be a scholar. Child nature has been studied a great deal, but the limitations of children's endurance is not yet one of the courses given to teachers. A child should have frequent periods of rest; a great deal of their work, especially in arithmetic should be done standing at blackboards on which dustless crayon is used; when small they should have no home task at all; in grammar schools these tasks should be light and few, though beyond that point they seem to be an unavoidable part of modern school life. The light in the schools should be of the right kind and from the correct direction—from the left; under no circumstances should their eyes face the light, the teacher should keep records of the eye sight of the pupils. Not scientific records, but simple ones which will not require on her part more than an hour of study to understand and possibly two or three hours of the whole session to make and keep in the care of those children, who fail on the simple sight test given. Notices should be sent to the parents and where their notices are not observed, they should be followed up by further ones.

Myopia—This is the scientific name for near sightedness. A near sighted child can see well near by, but not at a distance. Such a child does not like to play with his fellows, as he is always the caught. Myopia in school children tends to grow steadily worse. The Myopia may develop into cases of diseases, and where this is not the case, the child is robbed of most of the enjoyment of life. Myopic children are usually unchildishly sober in demeanor.

Then should a child wear glasses? In the first place, any child old enough to study, and who has to study, should wear glasses if their eyes are not normal. This will be shown in several ways, difficulty in seeing either far or near; pains in the eyes and headaches. School life is an important piece of business, and since almost the only one of the five senses used in school, is the eye, and this sense is used to excess. Every child's eyes without exceptions, should before commencing school life, be examined in order to see to what extent they are prepared to take up the work. Knowledge under modern conditions is an absolute necessity, but so is vision hence, no chance should be taken. The idea that all eyes are bright and more or less alike is about as true as to say that all people should be of the same height, weight, color of hair or state of health.

It is strange how some people will over-work their eyes. They will rest their backs when tired, but for a tired eyes, they have no mercy, but they will read on the cars, read when sleepy or do fine work, not because they have to but because they take pleasure in it, though the eyes are rebelling all the time, they will read poor print and small print though their eyes are meantime on a continual strain. None of these things ought to be done, as they force the owner of the eyes to wear spectacles sooner than would otherwise be the case, yet every one with normal eyes must wear glasses for reading sooner or later. That is the order of nature but though no one likes the idea of putting on glasses, still they will do those very things which make the wearing of glasses unduly early a necessity. When such a one is forced to go at last to the optometrist, and wonders why? The reason is simple, they have over-worked their eyes and must pay the penalty. When you have to turn the light very high to see to read when you have to hold the print too far away from your eyes; when you have to hold the print under your nose, when your eyes ache or water, when you have headaches which headache powders won't cure, when things looks misty or double and when your eyes trouble you in this way, it is time for you to have them examined. Let no one put atropine in your eyes. To fit you with glasses atropine is poison, it is the alkaloid from belladonna just as morphine is the alkaloid from opium, all medicines have their place, but not in the eyes when being fit with glasses.

Some old people regain their vision by what is called "second sight," this is an abnormal condition of the lens of the eye, in which it swells and gains magnifying power. In some cases, second sight is permanent, but usually it is followed by slowly failing vision. You will hear some say that many people wear glasses for style, this is a mistake, people wear glasses for the benefit derived from them. Later I may say more on this subject.

Quarterly Meeting.

The quarterly meeting at Shady Grove, Aug. 1st, 1908, Bro. Tompkins in the chair and R. C. Love, P. E., in his place. The stewards were not all present. Sixty-four dollars and thirty cents reported Shady Grove out of debt or up with their pastor. Good for Shady Grove.

They are putting up a good neat church there, and the people have already got a smile on their face. The kind Baptist gave us the privilege to hold our quarterly conference in their church for which we thank them, and pray God's blessing upon them for their kindness to us, and they brought well filled baskets and we all had a good time together and every thing went smooth and nice, plenty of good things left to carry back home and they said give us the next meeting, but we thought it best to give it to Rosebud. We had a fine sermon Saturday, "Math. 7:27, 5, 6 and 7 chapters, my! my! how the presiding elder did run the lines, he never went around any thing, this is the kind of preaching that we need and we all knew it was bible and that is what saves the people.

We were glad to see our old friends again and shake their hands and talk of days that have passed, when we used to meet George Campbell, Thomas Hubbard and Bro. Elder, who were stewards in those days. We met some of their children. There are lots of good people in and around Shady Grove. May God's richest blessings rest upon all of them, is my prayers. W. J. HILL.

M. F. P.

We read the poem in last week's PRESS.

And it don't suit us you see,
For the Dyesburg yeller over-
alls,

To be railing at M. F. P.

M. F. P. is all O. K.,
He works just where he ought to be
And you'd all do a sight more
good,

If you thought like M. F. P.

we now why you're different
tho'

You get your bed e-very rec.
And get a nice little dot morn

If you only rail at M. F. P.

You talk of Rufus Robinson,
Who tells of countries free,
But if he'd do the proper thing,
He'd agree with M. F. P.

Yet we know an attempt would be
useless still,
To make right and wrong agree,

So we'll let you say just what you
please,

But we'll stand by M. F. P.

—F. H. C.

NOTICE.

To my friends and patrons:

I asked you thru the Record-Press to come and settle your accounts with me, as I had obligations to meet, but you failed, disappointed me and caused me to disappoint others. So now you have forced me to the expense to hire a collector, who hasn't the authority to wait, or the inclination. So those who want to settle with me you will have to come by Sept., 20. After that date all my accounts both store and medical will be turned over to an authorized agent, with instructions to press collection. So please don't think hard of me, as you have had sufficient notice.

Yours very truly,
I. H. CLEMENT.

Something That Is Needed.
Will Make a horse Laugh.

An up-town feed store, has been opened by Bob Kemp in the room in the rear of the building in which he conducts a meat store. Give him a trial when you need meat for your own use, or feed for your cow or horse. He has tons of hay, bushels of corn, and sack after sack of ship stuffs. Don't forget the place.

R. H. KEMP'S FEED STORE.

PROFESSOR H. H. CHERRY'S ADDRESS

Before the Teacher's Institute,
Thursday Morning, September
3rd, 1908.

SHOULD BE READ BY
TEACHERS AND PATRONS.

the alementless foe of all forms of artificial caste and industrial tyranny.

The principle of Democracy sees the world no longer as a "divided fragment", a disconnected series of spheres, in which various grades of education may be set but as one world, organism, a single sphere is no higher or lower, no academic aristocracy or detached group of the learned, but an inter-dependant, associated common life" where men are measured in the spirit world and not in the outward world. The citizens pursuing any honorable business, who has the power of self control and is a master of his task, is in American, an aristocrat. The blacksmith who hammers thought and conscience into his horseshoe and renders a noble service to his county is as much a martyr in the great spiritual enterprise that is being developed in this country as the individual who puts conscience and thought into the performance of his daily duties while occupying the highest position in the palaces of the free government. Democracy is one historian who looks within before writing an epitaph.

Being a spirit, it is not a limp and helpless thing with a hollow meaningless voice, but rather a masculine positive, rational and sympathetic life that shoulders responsibilities and trudges along under them. It is not a spiritual consumptive, a "sissy", but a pioneer, a John the Baptist in the wilderness of conservative society crying, "Follow thou me"; and, as it moves forward the search of truth it persuades, it illuminates, it challenges because it is a fearless and able leader whose personality is liberty. Its life being one of love, interest and duty, it becomes at once

it went down into the hold of the Olympia and saluted John Whittier who in a temperature of 130 degrees shoveled coal into the engine and declared that without there would not have been a Manila victory.

J. G. Holland, the eminent author, wrote: "No work that God sets a man to do--no work to which God has especially adopted a man's powers can properly be called either mental or mean. The man who blacks your boots and blacks them well, and who engages in that variety of labor because he can do it better than he can do any thing else, may have, if he choose, just as sound and true manhood as you have not only after he gets through the work of his life, but now, with your boots in one hand and your shillings in the other."

We hear much during this constructive, complex, and strenuous century about a democracy that will introduce freedom and opportunity to every child in the land; and many programs, platforms, and propositions are presented to it as though applied and practical democracy were a thing to be brought into existence by some magic, trifacial process as though it were a thing to be put together like a building which should be big enough to hold us all and offer a sweet repose negative souls. We forget that democracy is a spiritual life that must be grown and, if we would attain unto a full grown democracy, we must first attain unto a full grown citizenship; and, if we attain unto a full grown citizenship, we must educate. A great Commonwealth must be achieved.

Continued on educational page.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

It means that the people of this country are demanding lower prices on what they buy, and in order to meet their demands, we will on the

15 Day of September
Open Our Store on a Cash Basis!

In adopting a cash system we feel that it will be beneficial not only to the seller, but to the buyer also. No firm that sell goods on long time **CAN OR WILL SELL GOODS AS CHEAP** as those who sell for cash.

We propose to convince you of this fact if you will come to see us and investigate for yourself. We will make every day a bargain day, but will have a **SPECIAL BARGAIN DAY** every week. On this bargain day we will sell you goods at prices that will astonish you.

Remember, that You Can Get From Us Anything in the Hardware Line.

In addition to the Special Bargain Day in each week, we will on the first day of January, 1909, give away one of our

Celebrated Tennessee Farm Wagons.

Every person who buys goods from us will receive a ticket for every dollar spent, and every ticket will be a chance to get this celebrated wagon, free. So remember, that the more tickets you have the more chances you have to get this celebrated wagon.

We will include in this drawing all those who owe us and pay their accounts on or before that day. So if you are indebted to us call and pay your account and receive a ticket for every dollar paid.

This is no fake advertisement. We mean what we say. Don't forget the name or the place.

Olive & Walker

HARDWARE DEALERS

In Front of Court House.

MARION, KY.

DIRECTORY OF F. E. AND G. U. OF A. OFFICIALS.

Notional Officers:
C. S. BARRETT, Pres., Union City, Ga.
J. E. MONTGOMERY, V-Pres, Gleason,
Texas.
R. H. McCULLOCH, Sec. and Treas.,
Bebe, Ark.

Executive Committee:
W. A. MORRIS, Chairman, Sulligent;
Ala.; T. M. JEFFORDS, Sec., Elgin, Okla.;
W. S. MILLER, Lake Creek, Texas;
I. N. MCCOLLISTER, Many, La.; S. L.
WILLSON, Eden, Mississippi.

State Officers:
R. L. BAILEY, Sec., and Treas., and
State Organizer, Paducah, Ky.

County Officers:
REV. ROBERT JOHNSON, Pres., Tolu, Ky.
W. H. BROWN, V-Pres., Salem, Ky.
GUY P. GAUTHIER, Sec. and Treas., Marion
R. F. D. No. 3.

County Executive Committee:
CHAS. W. FOX, D. N. RILEY, ED.
FLANARY, E. J. TRAVIS and JNO. EASTLEY.

County Business Ag't:
EUGENE GUESS, Tolu, Kentucky.

CHAS. O. POGUE, EDITOR,
MARION, R. F. D. No. 2.

If you are not a subscriber for the RECORD-PRESS, you can get it the balance of the year for 30 cents and the article "The Disease and the Remedy" is worth the price of the paper. If you want to subscribe, you will find subscription blanks in the paper.

The man who stays out of the Farmers' Union because there is some one in it that he doesn't like, is not only doing the order an injustice but he is not dealing fairly with himself. The man who votes to keep a good man out, just for some petty reason is, also, menace to the Union.

Let the locals around Hurricane camp ground including Colon, Hebron, Heath, Dean, Forest Grove, Glendale, Caney Fork, Tolu, Bennett and all locals near, bring well filled baskets to the Union picnic at Hurricane, Saturday, Sept. 12th, and make this a great day for our visitors. The ladies of Hebron local will have refreshments on the ground for the benefit of their church. The committee will have the management of the grounds in good hands and a good time is expected. As this is the last of the three picnics, we expect the committee on banking to be on hand. We would be glad to see the president, sec. and treas. of every local in the county and talk with them about this matter.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE DISEASE AND THE REMEDY.
(By Uncle Sam Hampton.)

The first of series of articles to be published in the Co-operator.

Fort Worth, Texas, August—, 1908.—To the Members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America—Dear Brothers and Comrades. I greet you in the name of humanity. I arise to present you an adequate and a legal remedy for the solution of all your

troubles, which will enthrone you as the masters of the markets, so you can become the price-fixers of your fine crops. The farmers are really the only ones that have a legal and moral right to price and value their own products. The crops are his by divine right because his labor produced them. He possesses them first, and the world must have part of them every day.

The importance and power of the farmer, when organized, must be considered in the discussion of this subject; therefore let us observe as to the value and importance of the fine crops of the farmers of this nation.

The total value of farm products in 1907 as the results of the farmers' industry and energy was \$7,412,000,000. Thus you see that with each setting sun the farmer increases the world's wealth \$24,000,000, and should you place your fingers upon your wrist and count the pulsations, one, two, three, four, with every four of these quick throbs a day and night, a thousand dollars is poured into the lap of the world's wealth, as the result of the American farmers' toll.

Every single minute in the year it takes more than a carload of farmers' products to feed and clothe the world. The commercial value of the crops of this nation is inconceivable even by some of the wisest men. There is the greatest and most genuine demand for what the farmer produces than for any other commodity. All human beings and domestic animals must be clothed and fed from the products taken from the bosom of the earth. The farmers are the most majestic producers of wealth and yet they receive less consideration than any other class. The value of the wealth created in seventeen days by the American farmers is sufficient to buy the stock of the Standard Oil Company, including the "wind and water." The great wealth of Carnegie, including that of the Steel Trust, could be purchased with the wealth created by the American farmers in fifty days. One harvest of the farmers of this nation will pay for every mile of railroad, including watered stocks and bonds. There is not money enough coined in this nation to pay 20 per cent. of the cash value of the farmers' crops for one year. The balance of trade in favor of our nation for the last eighteen years amounts to \$6,500,000,000, and stands to the credit of the American farmers, and during the year of 1907 just closed the total balance of trade in favor of the United States amounted to \$444,000,000, due largely to the sale of raw cotton alone. Our foreign trade for the same period, for all other products, exclusive of the farm, shows an adverse balance of \$456,000,000. Thus you see our nation would have been bankrupt had it not been for the heroes of the Hoe and the patriots of the plow. These facts, and more, are given out by Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and make a showing in favor of the farmers that gives gratifying hopes of safety to our nation, and should cause every patriotic citizen to arise and demand freedom for the farmers.

But, notwithstanding all this array of splendid wealth, the increasing productions of farmers, our "safe and sound" commercialism, "safe and sound" gold standard money system, all went bankrupt in 1907, and the dark clouds gathered and curtained down like night. Millions of men and women were thrown out of employment, spreading want and distress in every section of our country. Evidently there was no reason for the panic. It was a bold "hold-up" of the American people by the money kings in New York in collusion with stock exchange gamblers and speculators, in order to reap their harvest of plunder and halt the progressive march of the loyal and co-operating farmers of America.

These organized gamblers and plunderers of the people are not going to give up their rich picking without a struggle.

The most shameful curse that ever afflicted this country of wonderful natural resources and almost limitless possibilities is the present system of exploitation and robbery by the organized non-producers and speculators of our greatest producing class, the farmers. This is why the farmers are organizing all over the

country, to get rid of the present vicious system of pricing and marketing their products.

The chief object of the Farmers' Union is to secure profitable prices for all farm products, and to eliminate the present system of uncertainties that enshroud the farmers' business. The farmers create most of the wealth, and surely what he produces makes all other forms of wealth possible. He feeds them all and clothes them all, and he can starve them all, yet he has in the past been the most helpless and dependent of all.

Custom has established the present bad system of marketing and fixing the price of farm crops, and one of gambling, pure and simple. No man will defend the system, while the farmers are crying out against it and organizing for the purpose of adopting new methods.

Merchants and manufacturers are tainting the old system of uncertainty, and are adopting new and up-to-date plans of definite prices and controlled supply. Definite prices are fixed upon the goods of the rut also. The time is ripe for universal co-operation. Farmers and definite prices must prevail on all crops before they leave the farm.

Progress, improvements, new methods, will benefit the farmers as well as other classes. Farmers are tired of the present system of uncertainty and gambling, and they desire to get rid of it, and make no mistake. They are like the fellow who had a very uncomfortable mother-in-law. She had destroyed the peace of his home, and he had wished a thousand times she was dead. While away on a visit the mother-in-law died, and they telegraphed him as follows: "Your mother-in-law is dead; do you want her embalmed, cremated or buried?" and he replied quickly: "All three, don't make any mistake; get rid of her."

We must not make any mistakes in our plans, if we are to overthrow this vicious system—we must make sure this time. No other business of the country is enshrouded in doubt and uncertainty like the farmers'. No other commodity is toyed with by gamblers as the products of the farmers, and no other business would submit for a single day to be made the victim of unscrupulous speculators and gamblers.

Suppose the daily papers should announce that "May harvesters are 20 points off, July threshing machines have declined, December overcoats have suffered a severe slump, and that petticoats had taken a decided 'bear' movement." Do you suppose that any regular business of the country would stand for such foolishness? No. But they all expect the poor old farmers to remain in servility to gambling boards and rings.

The Farmers' Union has grappled with this class of exploiters, and they are determined to throw off the curse. The motto is: "Loyal farmers to the front, and cowards and traitors to the rear." Our experience with former farmers' organizations should cause us to adopt the right plans, and the plan is what I wish to discuss now, and it can be summed up briefly as follows: "Unity of prices and controlled marketing." Most everybody will agree with me that land and labor is the source of all wealth, hence the tillers of the land have it in their power to direct the affairs of the world, and to become the price fixers of the producers of their toll.

Price making on crops now is the work of a very few men (about thirty-five in all) who operate in the Chicago grain pit, the New York and New Orleans cotton pits, and for thirty years they have bartered, bargained, priced and delivered all the fine crops of twelve million farmers and the system has run rampant until today, the exchanges are known all over the country as dens of thieves and gamblers, and the gambling has become international, and the old British Board of Trade, by the co-operation of the dens in this country, have subjugated the proud sons of the soil in America, and freedom and industrial independence have been buried in the coffin of profit, and they have accomplished by stealth what they failed to do by the sword, until now, the American farmers are paying an annual tribute of more than two hundred millions of dollars in interest on the public and private indebtedness held by foreigners. This enormous sum is paid in cheap agricultural products at prices fixed, not by the farmers who produce them, but by the international gambling boards, who are organized, and have possession of the markets, all the means of information, who control all the great newspapers of the country, the banks, the colleges of learning, and while I hesitate to say it, in many instances they even control churches and muzzle the pulpit.

It is up to the farmers to create a revolution and throw off the curse of centuries. The task appears impossible, but if you will consult the power of the farmers, when organized and united, the job will be an easy one, provided the right plan is used.

Primarily we only have one great object, and that is to establish profitable prices for all crops and equitable relations everywhere.

There is only one correct plan and that is "unity of price and controlled marketing." If the farmers will get on this rock and firmly take their stand, they will not be shaken or tossed by every wind of doctrine, and finally be overwhelmed by floods of fallacy.

Time and again the farmers have demonstrated their ability to organize. They mobilized two million farmers in the old Grange, and three millions in the Alliance, and over one million in the F. M. B. A. The reason these great organizations failed was because they did not start right. They started out to attend to other people's business, and price the commodities of another business, instead of making prices for them selves.

This is the first time in the history of a farmers' organization which making definite prices or

agricultural products has become the leading issue. "Price making and controlled marketing" began five years ago with the farmers, and they have won their fight, and have gotten a taste of freedom, have learned to use the key of co-operation, are getting more obstinate and determined every year, and "profitable price and controlled marketing" is an open password with every farmer who loves freedom and independence.

The plan is a simple one, so plain that a little child can understand it as it is written: "And a little child shall lead them," "The Unity of Price" is the primary beginning of co-operation. Can you conceive of anything more important to farmers to unite upon than profitable prices for their products? The "wage scale" is the bond of unity in all labor unions. What would you think of the laborers' union without a working agreement, and a minimum wage scale? A labor union would be worthless and wholly out of date without a definite scale and working agreements, and the members would desert it at once.

Now, as the wage scale has proved to be the bond of unity and the cohesive force that has created the solidarity in the labor organizations, so let the minimum price become the strongest link that binds the farmers into a perfect organized unit.

When I speak of the "Unity of Price" I do not mean an unfair or an exorbitant price. I mean a profitable price to the farmers and an equitable price to the consumers.

The farmers want an element of certainty to prevail as to prices, for uncertainty about any business is very deplorable. "Unity of Price" precludes any uncertainties, and it serves as a "pop-valve" to the farmers' business.

The minimum price on farm crops corresponds to the "pop-valve" on the boiler. The engineer fires up and gradually the steam pressure rises until the pop-valve pops off. The steam pressure has reached the limit and the engineer ceases to put in the coal and the wood.

The farmers' pop-valve to their corresponds to the "pop-valve" on the boiler. The engineer fires up and gradually the steam pressure rises until the pop-valve pops off. The steam pressure has reached the limit and the engineer ceases to put in the coal and the wood.

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EQUITY EDITORIAL COLUMN.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF NORTH AMERICA.

National Officers:
C. M. BARNETT, Pres. Indianapolis Ind.
L. N. STANTS, Vice-Pres. Trenton, III.
O. D. PAULEY, Sec & Treas Indianapolis.

State Officers:
J. C. CANTRELL, Georgetown, Ky.
S. B. ROBERTSON, Sec, Calhoun, Ky.

County Officers:
A. F. WOLFE, Iron Hill, Pres.
W. E. SMITH, Repton, Ky., Sec.

MARION F. POGUE, EDITOR.

To farmers and their friends: While the object of these columns primarily to advance the cause of the Society of Equity, by promulgating its principles and recording its wonderful work in state and nation, in condensed form, we shall be glad to receive contributions from our friends everywhere relative to the farmer and his interests, no matter to what organization you may belong. All such communications should be addressed to me, Fredonia, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2. Such communications must be signed in full by the writer, besides the name do plume, if any.

THE EDITOR.

HOW TOBACCO SHOULD BE HOUSED, CURED AND HANDLED.

MR. EDITOR EQUITY PAGE.—At your request I will give you my ideas as to how the present crop of tobacco in this the Stemming District should be housed, cured and handled for the trade to bring the best prices or grade the best when delivered. First, be sure you let your tobacco get ripe for two reasons, it will weigh more and grade better. And when you begin cutting don't get in too big a hurry, handle carefully, every leaf broken or hole punched with stubs or sticks damage your crop, and don't crowd on the sticks, eight ordinary plants are enough for one stick and if very large, six or seven is better, you may crowd your tobacco on the stick and it will house-burn, although you give the sticks plenty of room in the barn. When you begin putting in the barn be sure your tobacco hangs straight and clear and regulate the plants well, placing the plants end of sticks out against the tier poles and keep it perpendicular from bottom to top of barn so the heat can pass through and dry it evenly. If it is hung this way it will cure in the top of the barn as fast as in the bottom, if the tobacco is well wilted before you put it in the barn. You may put from thirty-two to thirty-eight sticks to the pole in a twenty foot barn, owing to the size of tobacco. If you can fill a barn in one or two days so it will yellow evenly when you get your barn full put your wood in at once and be ready. "My plan is to cut my wood feet, like the old time cord wood, so it will lay close together and from six to ten in diameter, and begin about sixteen inches from the wall and lay it solid all over the barn. Then for a barn twenty foot square have two loads of saw dust in a wagon that will hold sixteen or eighteen bushels of corn and place regular over it except leaving it about twice as thick in the center and leaving about fifteen inches at each door not covered so your wood will start easier, when started it will burn evenly all the time keeping a regular heat. The saw dust is left thicker in the center so it will not get two hot when the fires come together. Start the fires at both doors if your barn has two doors, and have a little space under doors for air in case your fire don't burn free enough. If your barn is tight you can make your fires burn as you desire by giving air in case it don't burn free enough, and you may at any time it

don't burn as free as desired, lay some extra sticks of wood cross-wise on the fire and have you some extra saw dust outside in case the fire burns too free, put some dust on it. You need not be afraid of sparks from the saw dust as they will never hurt anything. Don't start your fire if the weather is warm until your tobacco begins to yellow, which will be about three days in warm weather. If weather is very cool you had better yellow it by starting very slow fires as soon as you fill your barn, saw dust alone is good enough for that, as it will make enough warmth to yellow to yellow the tobacco without curing. If you can't have saw dust to use try to have wood that you can keep burning regular, as a regular heat is best. Don't try to cure too quick, let your hardest firing be on the last, after the leaf is cured and the longer you fire the better until you get it thoroughly cured, stem stalk. The people that buy this tobacco want it to smell of the fire, the more the better. The people that use this tobacco are like the people here are by coffee, they want it strong and the more it is fired the better the keeping qualities.

Then next comes the stripping season. When you begin to strip is the time to make it grade well. Every time you handle it bear in mind that here is the place to make it grade well. Everytime you handle it, straighten and lay it on your platform or table straight. Put one man to taking off the trash and the best hand you have (if more than one) to taking off the lugs as that is the most important place. As he can discover and throw back any trash leaves the trash assorter may leave, and then most any one can strip and tie the leaf, but caution them to watch for any inferior leaves and throw them back, and each one when they tie a bundle [as it wants to be bundled] straighten it and lay it down by his side and press it down occasionally and when it gets in his way carry it to a place fixed to bulk it down and never leave it over night in the bulk and by no means pitch your tobacco as some people have done in the past, if you follow this plan one season you will never pitch it again, you may strip one day and pitch to one corner of the barn and let it lie until next morning and you will never get it straight and when it goes to the factory it looks bad and you are apt to not get as good a grade as you ought have had and you have no time either. And in assorting every doubtful leaf put it in the lower grade if you have any doubt whether a leaf should go in the leaf or lugs, put it in with the lugs every time, it will be money to you, it will make your lugs and leaf grade higher. The men that got the best prices last year and their crops net them the most around were the ones that made twenty to twenty-five, per cent, trash and the same lugs, their leaf and lugs graded high and the trash also, and when you go to stripping, don't let it get too high, you don't get but very little more weight and makes it look bad and don't give satisfaction and sometimes gives the receiver a great deal of trouble, and besides it looks like you want to sell something that the lord gives you in abundance.

The people that bought the tobacco of this district last year, was well pleased with it and I believe they will continue to be well pleased and will pay good prices for it, for the people are getting pay for the labor it takes to raise it and can afford to handle and care for it well. People have made a wonderful change in this country in the past few years, in classing and handling tobacco, and there is room for further improvement, farmers can raise 1,500 pounds per acre here and the more we grow

per acre the better the quality. One man in the county last year averaged fourteen hundred pounds on eleven acres and got the top price set by the association which was ten, ten and four, and it averaged him nine dollars and twenty-six cents, around and he made nearly twenty-five of trash. Now reader don't think I am dictating how you shall handle your tobacco, but I am only giving you my ideas, and if you differ with me I would like to hear from you so that I may profit thereby. I want to learn all I can, I am forty-five years of age and have worked in tobacco since I was six, and I learn something every year. Wishing you all success.

I am sincerely,
J. FRANK CONGER.

DO YOU KNOW?

Some Things Farmers Should Know, But Do They?

Some Things If Farmers Do Know They What To do About Them.

PROF. S. B. DOUBNA, CAMBRIDGE, O.

Do you know: That farmers are hard-up because they sell to low?

Do you know: They don't get over seven or eight cents per hour for labor, above investment, while other laborers average two or three times as much?

Do you know: That a farmer ought to have as much for an hours labor as any other man gets for similar services, and that no body could fairly object if they did?

Do you know: That for the loaf of bread that feeds the worlds the farmer gets approximately one cent and the miller and baker four, and that he contributes more value to the finished product than both of them and that most other products are divided in similar proportions?

Do You Know: That it is almost an industrial crime to thus take the fruits of his service and that all will repent of it in sackcloth and ashes sooner or later?

Do You know that agriculture is the Divinely ordained occupation of man and that it carries most blessings if given a fair chance?

Do You Know: That low prices and discrimination is causing the boys and girls and hired help to leave the farm for the city, and that while a few climb up there the majority go down to vice and ruin and thereby bringing unquenchable evil to the race.

Do you know: That you can stop this fatal drift if you commence in time and that to do this you must make the farm more profitable and attractive?

Do you know: That the best way to do this is to get more for what you sell thru systematic price making and marketing, which can only be accomplished by concerted action an organization?

Do you know: That all other producers do this, they fix their own prices and make the supply conform thereto, and that you could do this same thing with more ease and than any of them if you would try?

Do you know: That the saying that "farmers can't stick together" is a fabrication and a scarecrow circulated mostly by speculators to keep you from trying to unionize?

Do you know: That great newspapers and commercial magnates and syndicates will discourage all your efforts to co-operate, because they know it will spoil their game and keep them from piling up fortunes on the differences between what you get and what you ought to have.

Do you know: That you are sucking away your day of grace selling your birthright for a mess of pottage by thus allowing them to dominate and keep you down?

Do you know: That the so-called law of supply and demand no longer regulates your prices, but that it has been strangled to death by speculators at the other end of the line, and if there was such a law it would do you little good so long

as you follow the false practice of putting a whole year's supply on a month's demand instead of feeding it out as the world needs it?

Do you know: That with about half the voters of the state you haven't a single legislator committed primarily to your interest, and that therefore ninety-five per cent, of the farmers never know that a legislative cyclone is brewing till it hits them?

Do you know: That one dollar each per year would make an organization and put a lobby at the gates of legislation that would keep tab on the indicator and get quick action and thereby do you more real good in a short time than a whole generation of kicking and cussing and growling at long range after the thing has passed over you?

Do you know: That farmers' organizations have mostly failed to accomplish full results because they have hitched to the wrong end of the load namely: they have tried to pull other people's prices down instead of lifting theirs up, while successful organization have adopted the opposite course?

Do you know: That societies in many parts are now starting on the right course and are winning out, and that the American Society of Equity of Indianapolis, Indiana is on the right track and is leading all of them in the movement for national organization and that the principles it is voicing will soon make a new life for the farmers of America if he will give it a little push right now?

Do you know: That some able men have started this movement along and are willing to sacrifice time and money for its proper promotion to the glorious end that all people may finally rejoice in greater prosperity and more general equity, and that they are not going to let it die unless the farmers starve it out by failure to extend a helping hand.

Pink Pain Tablets—Dr. Shoop's—stop Headache, womanly pains, any pain, anywhere, in 20 minutes sure. Formula on the 25c. box. Ask your druggist or doctor about this formula—it's fine. J. H. Orme.

The country branch of the Kentucky Society of Equity has sent out a call for its members to assemble in Louisville at the State Fair Grounds on Friday, September 18. No formal meeting will be held by them, but in the morning of the day which has been named in their honor as Equity and Grange Day, they will form a mammoth parade through the streets of Louisville, which President J. Campbell Cantrell says will be the greatest sight ever seen in the metropolis of Kentucky. A feature of their parade will be an escort of honor provided for Miss Alice Lloyd, the brilliant young school teacher whose notable defense of "the man in brown jeans" won her instant fame. Nearly every business house will also be represented by some member of the firm, marching in the parade with the tobacco people. Following the parade the members of the Society of Equity will assemble at the grounds and enjoy themselves as they desire.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY A FRIEND OF ALL.

Unlike Any Other Farmers' Society.

When farmers, smarting under wrongs they could not entirely understand, realized that they must organize so as to meet organization with organization, they very naturally looked no further than to the business men they knew for the source of their trouble. The idea did not occur to them that the prices of their own products might be too low and unfairly and improperly made. They had been taught all their lives as they yet are taught by many whose reason for such teaching is incomprehensible, that the prices of farm products are made at the fountain head of trade in accordance with some mysterious law, and therefore, they must be right—at least that they were irrevocable. Hence if there was a lack of equity, an unfairness in prices, the farmers at that time concluded it must be in the prices they were required to pay.

Their efforts were therefore, directed to a reduction of retailers' prices. Where merchants were stubborn or could see no place for a reduction of prices, the organized farmers formed companies and established stores of their own in opposition to the local trade. Some of these made creditable success, but most of them were miserable failures.

The theory and action on the part of the farmers inevitably created an antagonism between organized farmers and business men. So bitter became the antagonism that business interests still hold to it, and whenever farm organization is suggested to local merchants, or even to the wholesale trade, it is at once concluded that an enemy to them is being built up, and they vigorously oppose it.

But this is not true of the American Society of Equity. This organization is unlike many other farm organizations, in that it is built on an entirely different foundation, erected upon a different theory and

aims at an entirely different accomplishment—equity in all the business relations of life.

This society holds that the prices of farm products are the ones that are arbitrarily and unfairly made, that while supply and demand each have a limit and their relationship varies, the adjustment of the proportion between the two constitute the law of supply and demand, but that in making the prices in the ordinary speculative way, as published in the market reports, these principles are wholly ignored and prices are made that will best serve the purpose and profits of speculators, who buy cheap to sell high.

Taking this view of the business situation, it is eminently the province of the Society of Equity to wrest from the hurtful hands of speculation and gambling and give them greater permanency in price and more equitable adjustment. This price may be higher and it may be lower than sometimes made by the speculative forces, but it will always be remunerative to the producers because the profits revert to them instead of flowing into the coffers of those who toll not, neither do they spin," and yet be no more costly to customers. This can be done, the society claims, and has proven it, not by withholding needed supplies, but by keeping the market supplied only as actual demand calls for it, stringing it along throughout the season instead of pouring whole crops upon the market at times of maturity to become the playthings of the bulls and bears of speculation and the means of extorting unfair prices from customers.

This theory of farm organization and accomplishment places, or should place, the Society of Equity in the most friendly relations with the legitimate business interests of the country, and they with it. Indeed the society has fully proven its friendliness by opening its doors to business men, inviting them to membership, welcoming them to its councils, and working hand in hand with them in building up home interests.

The Society of Equity has no secrets from the world, its propositions are plain business ones. Its success makes farmers better off financially, increases their ambitions, refines their tastes, multiplies their wants, gives them the ability to satisfy them and this makes them more abundant purchasers.

The merchant, therefore, or professional man, or anybody who is unfriendly to the society is too narrow in his views and selfish in his actions, and he is blocking the path to his own best interests. In many localities the business and professional men understand this and have become members of the society and are helping to lead it on to maturity and success. In others they give it every assistance by counsel and good words.

In such localities it takes eminently the proper form—that of pure mutuality of interests, leading to "equity in all business relations of life." And so it may be in every locality.

S. B. ROBERTSON TALKS.

In the discussion of this important matter, which is a part of all great labor organizations, we believe that we do not attach as much importance to the use of the label as we should. In the first place, why should any labor organization find need for a label at all? Well, two reasons present themselves at once for this use; one is for the protection of the members of the organization, and the other is for the protection of the consumers who want a pure article, and the union label is guarantee of that.

Then you ask why protect the laboring man or woman? Well, go with us into the crowded sections of the great manufacturing centers and up the rickety stairways into the cheerless rooms and see the condition there. Ask the cause, and the answer will come: "We work hard and often twelve to fourteen hours a day and the company for which we labor cannot pay us wages even at this to keep us from suffering." We ask why, and they tell us that they are working in a shop that is producing some article that is being made in the same town by convict labor that is costing a rich corporation only a few cents per day and that the product of their toil comes in competition with the product that comes from this cheap labor. What is the remedy for this? This is an age of organization and if members of the great Federation of Labor have some means of knowing that anything is manufactured or produced at a cost less than that which would afford the producer a good profit we will not make use of any such article. We say change the conditions by putting a union label on the products. This will tell your brother everywhere that this article is produced under conditions that are perfectly satisfactory, and that nothing has gone into the makeup but honest material and superior

workmanship, and what will be the result? Even though the goods bearing the label are higher in price than the other, they are sought for today, and the cheap sweat-shop goods goods will be left. This is as it should be, for the time has fully come that labor must have her just reward. We are told by the bible that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and we are glad indeed to know that the world is being taught this lesson to day as never before. Now let us see how this union label business will work: I am a farmer and produce wheat, corn, beef, pork, and am near the city and do considerable dairy business. In the city is the shoe manufacturer, the shirt factory and the hatter and also the harness maker, the wagon maker, and the buggy factory, and in fact there is manufactured here all the articles I require.

I want to help the organized labor in the city, and so we say to them: "We farmers out here are organized and if you people will get into the union and place the union label on the products of your factory we will demand your product and thereby we will create a great demand for that product," and they say to us now: "We want you to supply our families with good fresh milk and butter each morning; that we may know that it is your product just put the label on it." The same thing will work for every product of the farm, and if this matter of label is looked after as it should be the producer would get good prices and find ready market; when the laborers in the cities would have created a demand for the manufactured goods of good quality guaranteed by the label.

S. B. ROBERTSON,
State Secy. A. S. of E., Kentucky.

SELF FEEDER FOR WHOLE GRAIN

One Which WILL Encourage the Fowls to Wholesome Exercise.

A novel yet simple self feeder and exerciser for whole grain is shown in the cut. This is merely a box hung up two and one-half to three feet above the floor. The lower board on each side is removed and the space covered with one-fourth-inch mesh

wire netting. This will keep the grain from running out, but the fowls will have no difficulty in getting what they need. The feeder should be hung high enough so that the fowls will have to jump six to twelve inches to get their grain.

It is not advisable to take their entire feed through this feeder, because it would generally mean more exercise than is needed. To promote exercise no better device has been invented, declares Farm and Home. A convenient size of a feeder is eight inches wide, two feet long and one foot high. A triangular strip may be inverted and nailed in the bottom to throw the grain to the outside.

POULTRY POINTS.

Select of the poultry breeds disease.

The most prolific pullets do not always lay the earliest. Both chicks and fowls should have access to grit and charcoal.

Forced pullets produce eggs of larger size than retarded ones.

In feeding either sweet or sour milks be sure the troughs are clean. Turkeys should not be allowed to roost in the poultry house with chicks.

Plenty of sunlight is essential in poultry quarters. Darkness is conducive to disease.

Growing chicks should not be yoked with fowls, but should have clean grass runs of their own.

It is an impossibility to grow the best fowls without sufficient shade to protect them from the hot summer sun.

One Poultryman's Methods.

Our young chicks get meal, table scraps, curdled milk, then cracked corn and wheat with plenty of water and skim milk to drink. One year they got gapes, and the next year we added a few drops of carbolic acid to their drinking water, also to the water used in mixing their meal, and they got along nicely.

Gas House Lime.

Do not use gas house lime fresh from the gas house, cautions the Rural New Yorker. It contains poisons for the soil. Let it "weather" in shallow piles and then use like other lime.

STOP SCRATCHING!!

Your finger nails are full of poison and not only irritate and inflame your skin, but are liable to poison you and give you Lock Jaw, Erysipelas or Eczema.

Don't take chances with any form of skin rash or roughness, no matter what may be the trouble—no matter how much it itches you don't have to suffer—you don't have to scratch, for

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IT'S NOT A LOG ROLLING

I'ts Fall Goods Rolling In. It does not matter
How Choice you may be. We are receiving the most complete line of
Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies, Misses and Children Cloaks. Furs, Carpets
Rugs, Druggets, Cotton and Wool Blankets, Comforts. And in fact all
manner of Fall and Winter Merchandise handled in any first class Dry
Goods Store. Don't fail to come and inspect for yourself, for we are
glad to show you and do not fear the result.

The Quality Store. TAYLOR & CANNAN



F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building

John Hughes, of Chapel Hill, is attending the Marion Graded school.

Miss Lucile Nunn, of Henshaw, has returned to enter Marion Graded High school.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Halsapple, of Nashville, Tenn., are expected here Saturday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lewis.

Don't forget to get what you need on Monday, as we will be closed Sept. 15, 16 and 17th. M. E. Fobs.

Mrs. Joe Martin is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Dorsey Clark, this week.

Mrs. W. L. Shell left Tuesday afternoon, for a few days visit in Madisonville.

FOR SALE—A life scholarship in school of Telegraphy. S. M. Jenkins

J. B. Kevel and wife have returned from St. Louis, Mo., where they went to visit their daughter, Mrs. D. E. Woods.

Attorney John A. Moore, wife and little daughter who have been the guests of his brother R. E. Moore of Madisonville have returned home.

Mrs. Dean Jaynes, of Logan Co., who visited her sister, Mrs. Thomas Conyer, last week, has returned home.

See my coal and get my prices before buying your coal.

Mrs. T. Amplias Weldon, of St. Louis, Mo., arrived last week to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hill, on Depot street.

Mrs. C. E. Weldon, who has been quite ill for two weeks past, is improving and is now able to be up some each day, which is gratifying news to her many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Whitney, of Water Valley, Miss., are expected here this week to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Dorr.

Those who are interested in the Chapel Hill grave yard, are requested to meet there next Monday morning, Sept. 14th, to clean it off.

NOTICE—We will be closed Sept. 15, 16 and 17th, as we will be away on business. M. M. Fobs.

Mansfield Brown, son of A. L. Brown of Mattoon section, who has been living at Danville, Ill., for some time, has returned home.

F. W. Nunn, dentist, Press Building

Lara Martin is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Dorsey Clark.

FOR SALE—Scholarship in prominent Business College.

THE CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS

James Daniels of Mississippi Co., Mo., who was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Thomas Conyer, has returned to Paducah Monday morning to work in the central office.

F. M. Davidson left Monday for Pawnee, Neb., to visit his brother. He will be gone several weeks.

When you buy coal why not buy the best? John K. Sutherland.

Byrd Guess of Carrier Mills is visiting relatives and friends here.

Geo Dowell little son of Mr. and Mrs. Dowell is attending school here.

Miss Cutten of Sturgis, Miss Nanee Rochester attractive visitor has returned home.

The Singing Skule beginment, at opera house last week was a pronounced success financially and as an entertainment.

"JUNOZA" Ask, Haynes & Taylor.

Mrs. Emma Hayward has returned from Dawson Springs where she went for the heated term.

John Yandell of Caldwell Springs is now the guest of A. H. Read the mining engineer in Virginia.

Miss Mary Nunn, of Sullivan is the guest of relatives here.

Mrs. W. E. and Dowell and little daughter of Tolu were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Dixon this week.

FOR RENT—A new residence of rooms on Main Street.

C. P. NOGGLE.

Miss Jesse Croft was one a bevy of pretty girl who left Marion early this week for Sayre College, Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Noggle are looking for a house in Evansville and will move there soon. They here and will give possession soon.

Miss Rosine Petter of Paducah, was here enroute to St. Vincents academy and was the guest of friends here for a day.

I also have the agency for the Famous Fairmont Coal, and I guarantee the coal from either mine to be equal to any coal in Kentucky.

John K. Sutherland

Mrs. John W. Wilson gave a lawn party Saturday afternoon in honor of her visitor Miss Christine Ghoson. Refreshments were served and a delightful evening spent among those present were Misses

Mary Blue, Madeline Jenkins, Mrs. John W. Wilson gave a

Miss Christine Ghoson a most attractive little lady from Fredonia, was the guest of Mrs. J. W. Wilson last week.

Miss Pearl Cothran spent last week with her cousin, Mrs. Dorsey Clark, of this city, but left Sunday week for her home in Dyersburg, returning to Paducah Monday morning to work in the central office.

Spurlen McCord, of Benton has been transferred by the Home Telephone Co. to Providence to take the place of J. C. Ramage.

J. L. Travis and wife were the guest of J. C. Ramage and wife of Psosidence.

J. B. Hubbard is having the McCord property improved and nice walls put down, making a most desirable place to live.

I am again in the coal business and want to supply the people with coal. Realizing that I must hand the best coal on the market I have contracted for the output of the Monroe Coal Mines, near Providence Ky.

John R. Sutherland.

Miss Carolyn Harris, who was the guest of Mrs. J. H. Orme last week, has returned to her home at Corydon.

Miss Lucile Graves, of Dyersburg, was the guest of Mrs. E. J. Hayward last week, while enroute to St. Vincent's academy.

As the family will be out of the city, we will be closed Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next week Sept. 15, 16 and 17. M. E. Fobs.

Miss Annie Dean left Tuesday at noon for Lexington, where she will enter Sayre Institution for the second year. Miss Dean is a fine student and a prime favorite with the faculty at Sayre.

Miss Verna Pickens will attend Sayre Institute again this season. She left for Lexington this week.

Miss Ruth Cook has returned from her home near Hebron, and will attend the Marion High school this season.

Miss Gwendoline Haynes has gone to Lexington, where she attend Sayre Institute the ensuing year.

Miss Amy Wathen, a belle of the northern section of the county was here this week.

J. Huston Orme went to Uniontown Sunday to attend the funeral of his cousin who died their last week.

Telephone 180. Office and scales at Marion Milling Co.

John R. Sutherland.

Rev. James F. Price preached at

Perryburg last Sunday. He will

visit here next Saturday.

Telephone 180. Office and scales at Marion Milling Co.

John R. Sutherland.

Among those present were Misses

Mary Blue, Madeline Jenkins,

John R. Sutherland.

FOR SALE—A house and lot at a bargain on east Depot street, Marion Ky. House of 4 rooms, pantry, hall, veranda and back porch: well and easterly in yard, out houses, good garden spot. Lot 80x250 feet. Price \$850.00. J. S. BRASWELL, 722 Locust St. Alva, Okla.

Mrs. F. M. Durham is the guest friends and relatives in Nebo this week.

J. Frank Wheler who visited relatives in Illinois last week, has returned home.

James Henry Paris, who moved with his family to Guion, Ark., about a year ago, has returned to Marion and will possibly locate in Old Crittenden county again.

Mayor Blue has appointed the following delegates to the Good Roads Convention which convenes in Louisville next Thursday Sept. 17. They will represent the city of Marion, C. J. Pierce, C. E. Weldon, Jesse Olive, P. S. Maxell and H. C. Paris.

LOST—Between Salem and T. A. Harpendings a lady's gold watch with leather fob. Any information regarding same will be thankfully received and rewarded by

MISS CARRIE HARPENDING, Salem, Ky.

Mrs. J. R. Willett, (formerly Miss Susie Boyd, of Salem,) who has been the guest of her parents for several months, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. Willett has lived in the north west since she married Prof. J. R. Willett of Inkster, North Dakota. They have recently acquired some fine lands in Alberta, Dominion of Canada and are expecting to locate on it this fall. Prof. Willett is there already, making arrangements for his family.

We have sold our stallion to J. A. Pickens and can recommend him to the public to be sound in every respect. By request of Mr. Pickens we will have several of his colts in Marion next County court day he would glad to have you see them

F. M. and J. I. Clement

Rev. F. P. Ramsey has been chosen Dean of Jefferson Park College one of the first educational institutions of the city of Chicago and will move at once. He preaches his last sermon here next Sunday morning and evening. Those who have heard the eminent divine will be glad to hear him again. Those who have missed the opportunity of life time should avail themselves of his

visit here next Saturday.

Telephone 180. Office and scales at Marion Milling Co.

John R. Sutherland.

Rev. James F. Price preached at

Perryburg last Sunday. He will

visit here next Saturday.

Telephone 180. Office and scales at Marion Milling Co.

John R. Sutherland.

Among those present were Misses

Mary Blue, Madeline Jenkins,

John R. Sutherland.

Kentucky State Guard in the war with Spain were entitled to pay from the State of Kentucky, and those interested can find in Sheriff Flanary office a list of those soldiers who are entitled to a part of the \$30,000 due them.

Notice.

I wish to thank the people of Marion and Crittenden county for their very liberal patronage since I have been in the laundry business. And to also let you know that I will not send off any more laundry until next spring, as my school work will now consume my entire time.

Mr. Roy Gilbert has very kindly consented to accept the "Agency" until school closes, for Metcalfe's Steam Laundry, which I have heretofore represented. We will both consider it a special favor if you will hold your work for him; by so doing you will keep up the agency until I can get out of school. At that time I shall again take pleasure in calling for your laundry, promising you the very best work and courteous treatment.

Again thanking you for your many favors, I remain, Yours Respt.

OHLIN MOORE

CARE OF SEPARATOR CREAM.

it Should Be Cooled as Fast as it Comes from the Machine.

The ideal way of cooling separator cream is to have it run from the cream spout of the separator directly over a water cooler. This should reduce the temperature to as near 50 degrees Fahrenheit as possible. The cream must then be kept at a temperature below 60 degrees Fahrenheit by setting the clean cans in cold water. It should be gathered for delivery to the factory as often as every other day in the hot summer weather. When a cream cooler is not used the cream cans should not be over six inches in diameter and by setting these cans in cold water the temperature should be reduced to 60 degrees Fahrenheit or below. This must be done at once and in order to hasten the cooling, the cream should be frequently stirred. A tin disc to which is attached a strong wire handle two feet long makes an efficient agitator for this purpose.—E. H. Farrington, at Institute.

CHANGING WORK.

Farmers Would Find It to Their Interests to Help Each Other Out.

The silo filling season is here. Now is the time when every neighborhood should thoroughly appreciate the spirit of co-operation. The time was when we used to change work plowing, planting, haying, harvesting and breaking. With the advent of improved machinery farmers have become more independent of each other and have not looked to their neighbors for help. There is no time when the spirit of friendly co-operation is more to be desired than during the silo filling season.

It frequently happens that more teams are needed than one farm affords and it is cheaper at this season of the year to change work than to hire.

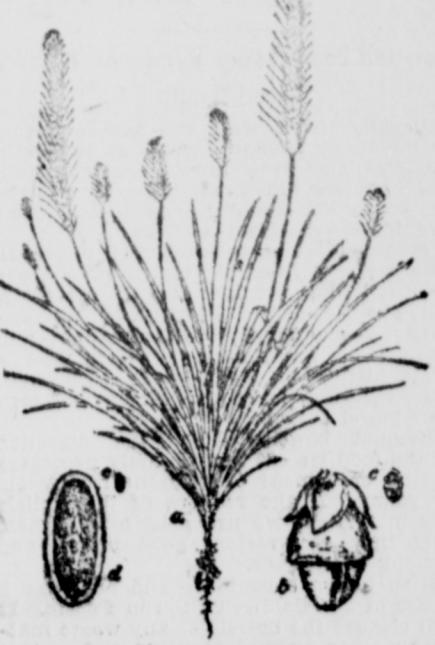
I sometimes think, writes a farmer correspondent, that we are becoming too independent. It would be better if we would look to our friends and neighbors for more help. I feel sure that the social life of the community would be improved by such a practice.

Cover the Bare Places.
If there are any vacancies in the corn field, plant beans there or something that can be turned to account. Keep every foot of your farm growing with something that will help.



An Illinois farmer is troubled with a weed the head of which somewhat resembles a small timothy head, and which has an abundance of lace-like leaves at the surface of the ground. Our illustration, taken from the Farmers' Review, shows the appearance of the weed.

Where this weed grows over the whole field the only thing to do is to pull it through a course of rotation. Where there is only a stalk here and



there it may be taken out with a spud, which is simply a two-inch chisel with a handle, by means of which the farmer can cut out rapidly many of these weeds, but where it is scattered over the field the only way is to pull it through a course of rotation.

This is one of the worst weeds, and is very prevalent in Europe, some of the eastern states, southern Illinois, and similar latitudes. In buying seed examine it with a microscope. If you do not have one, buy one or send a sample of your seed to your experiment station for examination. The seed is about the same size as a clover and can only be distinguished from it by the fact that it is concave on one side.

The Markets

America's Greatest Weekly

THE TOLEDO BLADE

Toledo, Ohio.

LIVE STOCK.

Louisville, Ky., Sept 8.—Cattle market steady and fairly active.

Steers.

Good to choice export	\$ 5.75 a 6.00
Fair to good shipping	5.00 a 5.50
Good to choice butchers	\$ 4.50 a 5.85
Medium to good butchers	4.00 a 4.50
Good to choice stockers	3.50 a 4.00
Medium to good stockers	3.00 a 3.25
Common to medium stockers	2.50 a 3.25

Heifers.

Good to choice butchers	4.50 a 4.75
Medium to good butchers	3.75 a 4.25
Common to medium	3.00 a 3.50
Good to choice stockers	3.00 a 3.50
Common to medium stockers	2.50 a 3.00

Bulls.

Good to choice butchers	3.75 a 4.00
Medium to good butchers	3.25 a 3.50
Fair to good bologna	3.00 a 3.35

Common	2.50 a 3.00
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Cows.

Good to choice butchers	4.00 a 4.25
Medium to good butchers	3.25 a 3.75
Common to medium butchers	2.75 a 3.25

Canners and cutters	1.50 a 2.50
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Milch Cows.

Good to choice milchers	40.00 a 45.00
Medium to good milchers	30.00 a 37.50
Common to plain milchers	15.00 a 25.00

Calves.

Good to choice veals	5.50 a 6.00
Medium to good	4.25 a 5.00
Common	3.00 a 4.00

Sheep and Lambs.	
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Good to choice fat sheep	4.00 a 4.25
Fair to good mixed sheep	3.25 a 3.75
Rough and scalywags	2.00 a 2.50
Good to extra bucks	3.25 a 3.50
Fair to good bucks	2.75 a 3.25
Choice yearlings	4.25 a 4.50
Fair to good yearlings	4.00 a 4.25
Spring lambs	5.00 a 5.25

Hogs.

Hog receipts very light; market	
15c higher; prime heavies \$6.90; mixed	
100 pounds and up. \$6.35 to \$6.85; lights, \$6.00 to \$6.10; pigs, 4. to 5.5c	
roughs, \$4.00 to \$5.50. Closed steady.	

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The what market was dull and prices steady. A strong market at Liverpool offset the excellent growing weather in this country. July opened 1-8 and 1-4 higher at 89 1-4 a 89 3-8, sold down to 89 and then advanced 89 1-4c.

Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 30 cars.

The high price for July was 91 1-4 and the close was strong with July up 1-3 4 to 90 7-8.

The corn market was strong chiefly because of light offerings. May opened at 76 to 77c which was a new high mark for the season. July opened up changed to 1-8 higher at 65 3-4 to 65 7-8 and sold at 66 1-8 a 66 1-4. Local receipts were 880 cars.

The high price for May corn was 79c, and it closed at 78, 2c above the close of yesterday. Sentiment in the market was bullish all day. The high point for July was 66 7-8. The close was strong with July 1-1-8 higher at 66 7-8.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—Cattle—Receipts 5,600; including 2,100 Texans. Steady to 5c lower.

Beef steers, \$4.76 to 7.15; stockers and feeders, \$3 to 2; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to 6.25; Texas steers, \$3.50 to 5.60; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to 4.75.

Hogs—Receipts 10,500; market steady.

Pigs and lights, \$3.75 to 5.55; packers, \$4.75 to 5.50; butchers and best heavy, \$5.45 to 5.55.

Sheep—Receipts 6,500; market 5 to 10c lower.

Natives, \$3.25 to 5; lambs, \$4.50 to 7.25.

Cincinnati Livestock.

Cincinnati.—Hogs active, 10c higher. Butchers and shippers, \$5.70 to 5.75; common, \$4.35 to \$5.25.

Cattle slow and easy; fair to good shippers, \$5.25 to 6.25; common, \$2.50 to 3.75.

Lambs steady, \$2.75 to 5; lambs slow and lower, \$5 to 6.25.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago Sept. 8.—Cattle—Receipts about 2,000; market steady; beefeves, \$4.75 to 7.25; Texans, \$4.65 to \$5.60; westerners, \$4.50 to 6; stockers and feeders: \$3.50 to \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$6.40; calves, \$4.75 to \$6.25.

Hogs—Receipts about 10,000, market strong to a shade higher; light \$5.20 to \$5.50; heavy, \$5.15 to 5.30; mixed, \$5.25 to 5.50; 1-2; right \$5.15 to 5.40; good to choice heavy, \$5.30 to 5.50; pigs, \$4 to 5.10; bulk of sales, \$5.40 to \$6.25.

Sheep—Receipts about 10,000; market weak at yesterday's decline; native, \$5.75 to \$5.50; western, \$5.75 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.25; lambs, \$4.75 to 7.25; weaners, \$4.75 to 7.25.

WHEN HER BACK ACHES.

A Woman Finds All Her Energy And Amritin Slipping Away.

Marion women know how the aches and pains that come when the kidneys fail make life a burden. Backache, hip pains, headache, dizzy spells, distressing urinary troubles, all tell of sick kidneys and warn you of the stealthy approach of diabetes, dropsy and Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills permanently cure all these disorders. Here's proof of it in a Marion woman's words:

Mrs. Emma Weldon, living on Salem St., Marion, Ky., says:

"Kidney trouble had annoyed me for five years, and had greatly impaired my general health. My back was lame and pained me most of the time.

I had frequent headaches and could scarcely see at times. None of the remedies I used seemed to give me any benefit until I finally procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Haynes & Taylor's drug store. The beneficial effect of this remedy was truly marvelous.

Grade poultry before marketing. If you have a lot of fat hens, a few old hens, persistent broodiers, and some cocks to dispose of, grade them according to size and quality. Good hens in the same coop with old birds and broodiers will not raise their quality, but they will be dragged down to the level of the poorest bird, and cocks detract from the appearance of the entire coop. There is no good reason why a uniform price should be paid for all chickens.

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EXPERIENCE COUNTS FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS.

When buying from us you get the
Benefit of our Experience in Buying.

EXPERIENCE ! EXPERIENCE !!

REMEMBER! That we not only have had fifteen years experience in buying; but that, we also buy in quantities, and by so doing are in position to give our customers the benefit of our Lowest Possible Price. We carry the LARGEST LINE of HARDWARE in this end of the State.

When in town, we invite you to call and see us' wheather you intend to purchase or not.

ROOFING ! ROOFING ! ROOFING !

We hav just Unloaded a Car Load of STEEL ROOFING, this Roofing is in Fine Shape, not Scarred and Bent out of shape by handling Full Seventy Pounds to the Square. We can furnish this roofing in any length you may desire and will Guarantee to Save you Money.

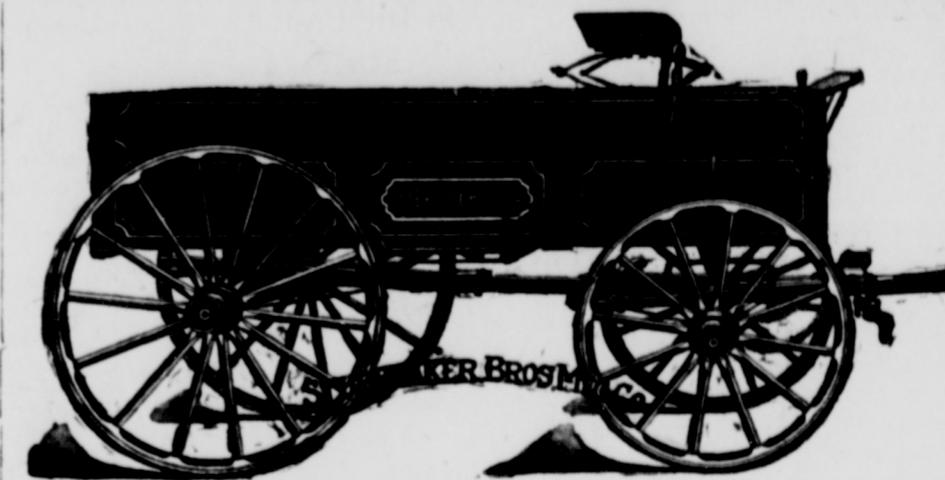
"Phone" us your orders.

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS

We are anxious if hrve you call anh see our extensive line of Saddles, Bridles, and Harness. We have Saddles of all Styles and Sizes, end we can suit the most fastidious customer. Come in and see our line. We guarantee all three Quality, Price and satisfaction.

We have Bridles, Collars and Breeching, that look good, wea good and are good.

If you are looking for a pleasure vehicle of any kind, "Seek no Further" we have them in all styles and widths. We can sell you a good Surrey and Harness with our guarantee behind it for \$75.00
A better one for \$85.00
A better one still, for \$100.00
And something extraordinary for \$115.00
Come in look them over.



More than Five Hundred Studebaker wagons in use in this county and ad joining counties, without a single complaint. Why is this? Simply because the Studebaker is built on merit. The Studebaker factory covers 101 acres and is the largest vehicle factory in the world. You buy solid satisfaction when you buy the Studebaker. Do you want the wagon that will give the best service for your money? If so come in and see the Studebaker.

Main Street.

T. H. Cochran & Company.

Marion Ky.



[DELAYED FROM LAST WEEK]

NEW SALEM.

Needing rain.

Berry Davidson is on the sick list.

Farmers have commenced housing their tobacco.

The 1908 tobacco crop is the best in fifteen years.

Mrs. W. S. Lowery and adopted daughter, Odesa, are on the sick list.

Will Lowery and family arrived home last week, after an extended trip through the southwest.

We understand that the "Hill Billie mines" have suspended work for a short time.

Lan Harpending and wife, of Marion, spent part of last week the guests of his parents.

Jesse Tyner spent part of last week working for a R. F. D. route through the southwest part of this country.

Mrs. Carl Monroe and children, of Milford, K., spent part of last week the guest of her father, Robert Cook, and family.

We were glad to meet our old friend, Judge C. R. Stevens, last week. The old Judge has just returned from a prospecting trip to Pall Tite, Ill., where he thinks of locating.

Samuel Beard, of Tolu, is visiting the family of his uncle, Henry Browster.

Your corespondent saw one of the largest rattle snakes last week, that we have seen in forty years. It was killed on the farm of Collin Hodge, and from its size and the number of its rattles, must be seen the one that grand-pa Nisbitts Ark of the wets and drys, were given a chance to vote in that section now, the wets would have a walk over, uncle Collin lives in the Salem pre-

... are under many obligations to the CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS for the kindness shown us last week.

BLACKFORD.

We have a few on the sick list.

Crops are very good, but cut short on account of the dry weather.

John Roberts is very busy with his dry wagon.

Our new C. P. church is completed except the seats, and we expecting them arrive any day.

Our school began Aug. 31st, with John White as principal and Will Syer as assistant.

Will DeHaven is erecting a new residence, which will improve the looks of our town.

Quite a lot of lumber is being shipped from this place, sawed by Travis & Pickens.

A. L. Sullivan shipped quite a lot of chickens and hides last week.

Harlon Crowell went to Princeton last week on business.

Rev. J. R. King filled his appointment here Sunday and Sunday night.

F. M. Brightman brought a 17 pound fish to town Monday.

We expect a wedding soon old widows and widowers mean business.

THIMOTY OAKS.

Dick Clegg returned to New Orleans Sunday.

Mrs. Davis Crider and Nonie Stovall were in Fredonia Sunday.

Misses Melvie and Una Clement, of View, were the guests of friends here Sunday.

Mrs. Mayes and Ed Young, of Caldwell Springs, stopped over with friends as they went to camp meeting at Hurricane Sunday.

J. C. Deboe was found dead in the field last week, and was buried at Crayne.

Ross Duffy returned to Princeton Monday.

Mrs. Frank Hughes, of Paducah, and Mrs. Ira C. Hughes, of near Marion, were the guests of Bob Elkins and family Sunday.

Scott Paris has been laid up the past two weeks, with a catch in his back.

J. R. B. Cole and wife were here last week.

George Scott and wife, recently of Missouri, were the guests of relatives here last week.

Henry Browster, of New Salem, and Mr. Cash were here last week, looking at some land.

Bill Shreeves and wife were the guests Ed Waddell and family day.

CROOKED CREEK.

Health good.

Dry and dusty.

Born to the wife of Mr. Herning, a fine boy.

Will Fugitt and wife visited Thom-

as Lanham Sunday.

Miss Dessie Thurman has returned home from Greenville, where she has been spending the summer.

Mrs. Brightman, of Blackford, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Arfleck, this week.

J. G. Thurman went to White Plains Tuesday.

Hardy B. Guess has been very sick with remittent fever, but is rapidly improving.

Mrs. Myers, of Fredonia, is the guest of her son, Isaac Myers, this week.

The Union farmers went and cut and housed H. B. Gass' tobacco, while he was sick.

STARR.

J. B. McNeely commenced his school at Belmont, Aug. 24th.

Miss Pearl Hill is teaching at Midway and Miss Pearl Waddell at Lone Starr.

Rev. C. T. Boucher is at home tacking on horse shoes.

Bud Hunt is having a round of typhoid fever.

Reed Phillips is happy over the arrival at his house—it's a girl.

We are having some dry weather. Several of our citizens went to Princeton Saturday.

Our schools are closed this week, the teachers are attending the institute at Marion.

Mr. Sidney McNeely and Miss Silva Travis were united in marriage, Rev. W. F. Paris officiating. We wish them much joy and happiness.

There is a protracted meeting in progress at Blackburn church, Rev. J. W. Vaughn is doing the preaching. There has been several conversions.

Enter The Western Normal.

See your County Superintendent immediately and write H. H. Berry, of Bowling Green for new catalog 14-2-1

It's a pity when sick ones drug the stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. That is all wrong! A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves are always crying out for help. This is why Dr. Shoop's Restorative is promptly helping Stomach, heart and Kidney ailments. The Restorative reaches out for the actual cause of these ailments—the failing "insid" nerves. Anyway the Restorative 48 hours. It won't cure soon as that, but you willsure know that help is coming, sold by Dr. Grimes.

A SIGN BOARD.

I will paint you a sign board, rum-seller,

And hang it above your door.

A truer and better sign board

Than you ever had before.

I will paint with the skill of a mas-

ter,

And many shall pause to see

This wonderful peice of painting,

So like the reality:

I will paint yourself, rum-seller,

As you wait for that fair young

boy,

Just in the morn of manhood,

A mother's pride and joy.

He has no thought of stopping,

But you greet him with a smile,

And you seem so gay and friendly

That he pauses to chat awhile.

I will paint you again, rum-seller,

I will paint you as you stand,

Holding a glass of liquor,

Sparkling in either hand.

He wavers, but you urge him—

"Drink! pledge me just this one."

And he lifts the glass and drains it,

And the hellish work is done.

I will paint you again, rum-seller,

Only a year has flown,

But into this loathsome creature

The fair young boy has grown.

The work was sure and rapid,

I will paint him as he flies

In deathlike drunken lumber,

Under the wintry skies.

I will paint the form of the mother,

As she kneels at her darling's

side:

Her beautiful boy who was dearer

Than all the world beside.

I will paint the shape of a coffin,

And label it one word—lost.

I will paint all this, rum-seller,

I will paint it free of cost.

The sin and the shame and the sor-

row,

The crime and the want and the

woe,

That were born there in your rum-

shop,

No hand can paint you know.

But I will paint you a sign, rum-

seller,

And many shall pause to view

That wonderful swinging sign board,

So terribly fearfully true.

The CRITTENDEN RECORD PRESS will be sent to any address, the rest of the year for only 30 cents, provided all arrears are paid to the RECORD PRESS and the Consolidated CRITTENDEN RECORD PRESS which is a very low rate. That period will cover the National Political campaign, the national unions, the Farmers' Union and Society of Equity, also includes the F. E. and O. U. of A. page which every union man should read, as well as the A. S. of E. page. The sooner you subscribe the more papers you will get. All who take advantage of this special offer will have the privilege of renewing at the end of the year at \$1.00.

\$1.50.

ROLL OF HONOR

Following Are Those Who Have Paid Their Subscription Since Our Last Report.

J. M. Fritts
Wyatt Hunt
Huley Guess
A. G. Cline
J. C. Clark
T. W. Davenport
J. E. Clement
J. M. Terry
John Yandell
T. M. Dean
R. S. Elkins
J. W. Moore
H. C. Moore
Tom Enoch
John Sedberry
R. I. Ford
G. G. Ordway
W. H. Parrish
T. J. Stone
J. P. Hardin
John Vaughn
Edgar Campbell
Lawson Franklin
T. H. Cochran
Mrs. N. Cochran
Mrs. Ellen Dunkin
W. E. Rushing
L. J. Daughtry
J. M. Rodgers
E. R. Campbell
J. U. G. Cleghorn
Phin Miles
P. P. Paris
Bud Josephus
T. P. O'Neal
Alvin Walker
Ellis Martin
W. C. Merritt
W. B. Jackson
F. Gray
M. S. Morris

Mollie Barnes
Geo. Howell
Josie Towery
E. E. Phillips
J. W. Carter
J. S. Stephens
S. J. Humphrey
J. A. Mahan
F. E. Davis
L. J. Walker
R. M. Allen
John Loftis
J. W. Moore
I. L. Bradburn
G. W. Gass
W. H. Wheeler
Alida Hopgood
D. M. Green
T. J. Wright
J. W. Wright
R. E. Wheeler
C. T. Boucher
M. M. Worsley
H. D. McChesney
D. W. Vinson
H. E. Riley
H. L. Williams
Sallie McLean
S. M. Taylor
S. C. Brown
A. P. Yeasey
Henry Vasey
S. C. Riner
J. M. Brown
J